The only noteworthy building is the corn-house (pătule de porumb) (figs. 59a, 59b), which is found, however, only among the well-to-do. Unlike the house, it is a two-story structure. The lower floor has plastered walls, and serves as stable and cart-shed. The upper story is made of wickerwork, often arranged in interesting patterns, permitting the air to circulate. The attic is used for the storage of feed and is reached by a ladder from the outside. The hipped roof is of straw (JÄnecke, 1918: 25-27).

In the mountain regions stables have only three walls, and animals stay in these half-open shelters even in winter. The imposing corn-house of the plains is rarely found in the mountains. In its place is erected a long narrow building of wickerwork. This rests on short stone pillars about 50 centimeters above the ground and is covered by a shingled roof. Since the ground floor of the house is used for storage there is no need for many additional farm buildings (JÄnecke, 1918: 43-45).

CONCLUSION

Having presented an area by area discussion of the village forms and farmsteads, it is desirable to trace the distribution of certain major elements. Roughly, four types of settlement pattern can be distinguished. They are the village consisting of widely scattered hamlets (Cvijić's Stari Vlah type); the agglomerated village (Cvijić's Timok type); the road village (Cvijić's Mačva type); and the čiflik type, the settlement created by Turkish landowners. The first of these is composed of widely scattered houses in no regular order, grouped into hamlets a number of which constitute a village. It predominates in Slovenia, Western Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, western Serbia, and in the mountain areas of central Bulgaria and Rumania. A variant of this form, characterized by more closely spaced houses within the separate hamlets (Cvijić's Ibar type), exists in the Karst regions behind the Adriatic coast, in Albania and southwestern and western Serbia. Hilly terrain and forested regions are conducive to this scatter, but are not the sole determinants. The Ibar type is associated with greater barrenness of soil and the necessity of conserving arable land.

Agglomerated villages are characterized by crowded houses set in an irregular order along crooked streets. They prevail in eastern and southern Serbia and in southern Macedonia. While they are associated with the necessity of conserving arable land in some of the more barren regions of eastern Serbia, this explanation will not hold for the fertile basins of Kosovo, Kumanovo and Skoplje. Here they are no doubt the result of diffusion from the Aegean coast, as these areas are on communication lines which run up the Vardar and Morava River valleys from the coast toward Beograd.

The third or Mačva type is that of the more or less planned village lying on both sides of the highway. These villages tend to